

--AN APPARATUS AND A METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING  
COMPLEX SHAPES--

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the Specification as follows:

Page 2, lines 13-15, rewrite this paragraph to now read  
as follows:

B1 C1 7 --The concept of the invention to move timber past the blade  
50 of a band saw 51 in such a way as to cut the timber to a  
predetermined shape without the operator necessarily having  
great skill with the use of the saw.--

Page 2, line 2<sup>4</sup> - Page 3, line 3, rewrite this paragraph  
to now read as follows:

ins a 2 B2 --In may be preferred that the side of the carrier, which is  
directed towards the blade, has a similar curve 13 which,  
in use, terminates just before the blade 50 so that while  
the carrier 10 is moved past the blade, there is no direct  
contact between the blade and the carrier, but at all  
times, the carrier is close to the blade to give good  
support to timber or similar material 14 located on the  
carrier.--

Page 4, lines 7-11, rewrite this paragraph to now read  
as follows:

ins B3 C3 --As illustrated, in Figure 6, the guide members 21 can be  
located on a plate 20, which is adapted to be set into the

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B3  
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base 51 of the band saw, or an auxiliary base adapted to fit over the saw's original base can be provided, which auxiliary base is provided with a pair of guide members 21. As illustrated, the guide members 21 may be rollers, having their axes normal to the base and which are spaced apart along a line parallel to the blade of the saw.--

Page 4, lines 19-26, rewrite this paragraph to now read as follows:

Inc 4  
B4

--In a modified form of the invention, the guide members can be located in a slot along which they are moveable and the members are made biased towards the opposite sides of the slot. In this arrangement, the optimum positioning of the guide members will occur automatically. Where the members are moving along a line effectively parallel to the saw blade, they will adopt positions at each side of the slot, as the curve becomes sharper, they will move closer together against their bias and the degree of movement will depend on the sharpness of the curve. When the curve again becomes shallower, they will move apart.--

Page 5, lines 10-12, rewrite this paragraph to now read as follows:

Inc 5  
B5

--This location can be achieved by the use of the stop member 40 which, after location has been completed, may be removed so as to cause no obstruction to the movement of the saw blade 50.--

Page 5, lines 18-24, rewrite this paragraph to now read as follows:

*me c67*  
*B6*

--If, of course, a cut is being made for a second side of a member, assuming a member is to be symmetrical, then the timber must extend from the carrier by a distance equal to the required width of the member to be manufactured. This can be controlled by the location of the stop 40 and the manipulation of the knob 37, which causes the timber to be moved over the surface of the carrier and outwardly therefrom. Thus, by variation of the position of the stop 40, or control of the rack knob 37, the width of the timber being cut can be varied.--

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel Claims 1-13 and 15-20 (Claim 21 having been previously cancelled), and substitute the following claims therefor:

*B7*

--22. A woodworking tool, comprising:  
a base;  
a cutting tool fixed relative to said base;  
a carrier for carrying a workpiece material;  
means for moving said carrier; and,  
means for guiding said carrier passed said cutting tool on a transverse, predetermined variable path, so that the workpiece material carried by said carrier is reproducibly cut to size, said means for guiding including a plurality of